NUMB. II.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, FEBRUARY 2, to Saturday, FEBRUARY 9. 1733-4.

The juſt REASONS *which the* Emperor, *the Empreſs of* Ruſſia, *and the King of* Pruſſia *have to cauſe their Troops to enter* Poland.

IT is known to all the World, that the fineſt Jewel belonging to the Poliſh Nation, is the Liberty of a Suffrage not forced, which the Poor as well as the Rich, the meaneſt Nobleman as well as the higheſt Senator, enjoys with ſuch an Equality, that one has as much Right as the other to ſpeak in the publick Aſſemblies and in the General Dyets; and if any of them contradicts one of his Brethren, he is not obliged to give a Reaſon for ſo doing. That Nation has not only made this Liberty as it were the Baſis of its Form of Government, but has even fortified it by the Treaties and Guaranties contracted with the neighbouring Powers. The Poliſh Nobility have, from their firſt Original to this Day, ſacrificed their Lives and Fortunes for the Preſervation of this Liberty; and Hiſtory both Ancient and Modern ſhews, that there have been more Dyets broke up to preſerve the *Liberum Veto*, than have been brought to a happy Iſſue. The Neighbours themſelves have ſhewn their Diligence to maintain the Republick in this Syſtem, and the Nobility in this Prerogative; and upon the leaſt Appearance of Danger, they have come to her Relief; whereof Hiſtory furniſhes us with ſeveral Examples.

Toward the latter End of King Auguſtus II.'s Reign, Matters were carried ſo high, that in order to preſerve the *Liberum Veto*, ſome of the principal Families, who, to compaſs their particular Ends, are wont to make uſe of the Inferior Nobility, expoſed themſelves more than ordinary, eſpecially when the Vacant Offices of Chancellor to the Crown, and of Great Generals, were to be diſpoſed of; and even propoſed Conſtitutions, according to which the King could not nominate to them, without the Concurrence of the Republick *in plenis Comitiis*. As it was imagined, that the Perſuaſions of ſome Perſons, who were in the higheſt Eſteem with his Majeſty, would have determined him to confer thoſe Great Offices in the extraordinary Dyet holden in the Month of October 1732, without giving any previous Notice of his Intention to the Competitors, there was the moſt violent Hurry among the Senators as well as the Nuncio's, who went ſo far, that before they would conſent to the Summoning of a new Extraordinary Dyet for the Month of January this Year, in order to terminate that difficult Affair, ſome of the moſt conſiderable Members of the Republick applied themſelves to the Miniſters of the Emperor, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, to engage them to ſupport the Liberty of the Republick, and not ſuffer it to be cruſhed; which thoſe Three Powers promiſed them, in caſe of Neceſſity, by virtue of the *Pacta Conventa* and Guaranties they have with the Republick; and his Imperial Majeſty did not only give his Verbal Promiſe to the Primate by his Ambaſſador, but his Imperial Majeſty even repeated that Promiſe in a Letter to that Prelate.

King Auguſtus being ſnatched away by Death during the Courſe of that Dyet, one would have thought all Apprehenſion of the Loſs of Liberty at an End: Nevertheleſs, there remained among the Members of that State without a Head, ſuch a Diſſidence, as plainly ſhewed that their Jealouſy in relation to the Vacant Offices of Great Generals was the real Ground of the Evil; ſo that thoſe who were bent upon the Execution of their

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their Projects, without conſidering whether they were conſiſtent with the Publick Good, left no Stone unturned, but tried all the Means that their private Intereſt or Ambition could ſuggeſt to them, to gain their Point by favour of the Election of a new King. In order hereunto, they reconciled themſelves, in Appearance, to thoſe who had formerly thwarted them, and deceived them ſo dextrouſly, by the ſpecious Pretences of their good Sentiments for the publick Welfare, that they went entirely in with them, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of ſome well-diſpoſed Perſons, who repreſented to them, that they could not expect any Good from ſuch Factious Men, who had formerly both by their Words and Actions oppoſed the Welfare and Liberty of the Republick. In a Word, thoſe Factious Men managed ſo well, by their Intrigues enforced with Foreign Gold, that they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Dictature, and were abſolute Maſters in the Dyet of *Convocation*, as well in the Choice of a Marſhal of the Nuntio's, as in the Debates upon all the Points propoſed.

Affairs being in this Situation, they endeavoured, by all Manner of Inſinuations, to inſpire their Brethren with Suſpicions of all the neighbouring Powers, as if they would attempt to reſtrain their Freedom of Election. When thoſe Powers aſſured the Contrary, by their Miniſters at Warſaw, and that they would maintain the Republick in the Freedom of Election, and in her other Rights and Privileges, thoſe of the grand Faction gave out with a haughty Diſdain, that the Three Powers in Alliance could not agree, and that France would cut out ſo much Work for the Emperor, and the Swedes, the Turks and the Tartars for the Ruſſians, that they would not have much Time to think of the Election in *Poland*.

Theſe Reports, and ſuch-like other Methods, tended only to ſet upon the Throne, at all Adventures, a Candidate whom the former Conſtitutions and ſeveral Decrees of the Senate had long ſince declared an Enemy to his Country; as may be proved by the Conſtitutions of the Dyets of 1593, the Conſtitutions of 1607 and 1670, the Conſtitution of Lublin of 1703, the General Confederacy of Sendomir of 1704, confirmed by the General Congreſs of 1710, wherein (*N. B.*) the Prelate who is now Primate of the Kingdom, and was then Biſhop of Culm, ſwore freely and voluntarily, with the other Senators, That the *Pſeudo-Electus* propoſed by the Conventicle at Warſaw was for ever declared uncapable of wearing the Crown of *Poland*; and Prince Wieſnowieski, Caſtellan of Cracow, ſtill living, was a Witneſs to the Taking of that Oath. Laſtly, the Manifeſto of the Republick in 1705, which renews the Confederacy of Sendomir, the Council of Grodno alſo in 1705, the Confirmation of the General Confederacy of Sendomir, in the General Congreſs of Wilna in 1710, wherein the General Confederacy of Sendomir is confirmed Word for Word, with the Reſerve *Juris votandi*, and the Proſcription *Candidati electi*. To conclude, the Conſtitution of 1717, which approves the Treaty of 1716, Article VIII. §. 4. all which Conſtitutions were confirmed in the ſtrongeſt manner, in the Dyet of Grodno of 1718.

[*To be continued.*]

DANTZICK, Oct. 26.

The King of France has written a Letter with his own Hand to the King his Father-in-Law, to aſſure him, that he will not lay down his Arms, 'till he has ſettled his Majeſty in the Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Poland*. That Letter has been made publick, and is as followeth:

SIRE,

May I be permitted to tell your Majeſty (that nothing be wanting to your Satisfaction) that God has been pleaſed that my Zeal has obtained from his Holineſs not to defer any longer to acknowledge your Majeſty, maugre all that has been attempted to diſſuade him from it: The Marquis de Monti *will have the Honour to deliver you,* Sire, *an Aſſurance in the Copy of the Anſwer the Pope makes you, and in the mean while, 'till the Nuncio of his Holineſs can acquit himſelf of the Order ſent him to carry you in Perſon, I have deſired, that in caſe, for any Cauſe that may happen, he might not be in a Condition to comply with that Order, he be enjoined to ſupply it in Writing to you, and I was promiſed that it ſhould be done.*

VIENNA, *Oct.* 27.

The Imperial Army, now on its March towards the *Rhine*, conſiſts of 33,685 Foot, and 5,783 Horſe. The Czarina has offered to aſſiſt the Emperor with 30,000 Men, or more if deſired. Several of the Circles of the Empire have already aſſured the Emperor of their Readineſs to furniſh their Contingents to maintain the War with the King of *France*. Mr. *Waſner*, the Imperial Agent

gent at *Paris*, has ſent Word to this Court, that notwithſtanding War has been declar'd on the Part of *France*, yet they continue to ſhew him the ſame Reſpect as ever.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Inſtant the *French* Army were taken up in paſſing the *Rhine*, building Bridges, &c. The 16th, 17th, and 18th they were employ'd in carrying over the Artillery and Implements of War. The 19th and 20th they open'd Ground before Fort *Kehl*, and began to raiſe Batteries, without any Oppoſition. The 21ſt they took a Half Moon, belonging to the Place, on which were ſix Pieces of Canon, alſo without Reſiſtance.

Paris October 30. We have received Advice from the Camp before Fort *Kehl*, that the 26th in the Night the Beſiegers took the Hornwork of that Place; and on Saturday Night laſt the Marquis de *Reynel*, Son-in-Law to the Duke of *Berwick*, arrived at *Fontainebleau*, and brought to the King the Articles of Capitulation, which his Generals had granted to the Governor of Fort *Kehl* for the Surrender of that Place.

Augsburg Oct. 28. The French are on full March to the *Rhine*, which has ſtruck a general Conſternation in *Lombardy*.

Warſaw Oct. 20. The *Ruſſians* are intrenching and fortifying themſelves near this City, and are about detaching ſome Troops to take Poſſeſſion of the Biſhoprick of *Warmia*. General *Leſci* has declared to the Secretary for *Dantzick*, that if King *Staniſlaus* does not retire from that City, he will march to bombard and beſiege it with 30,000 Men. *Univerſals* are about to be publiſhed, in the Name of King *Auguſtus* III. to ſummon thoſe of the contrary Party, to acknowledge the new King, on Pain of being treated as Enemies to their Country.

The Elector of *Saxony* was choſen King of *Poland* on the 5th Inſtant. When the Nobility was arriv'd, Prince *Lubomirsky*, Palatine of *Cracovia*, made a moving Speech, tending to prove that the Election of *Staniſlaus* was contrary to the known Laws and Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, and by conſequence was null and invalid: Here he ſhew'd by ſeveral Arguments the Neceſſity there was for a new Election, where the Rights and Prerogatives of the Nation might remain untouch'd. His Speech met with a general Applauſe, after which the Biſhop of *Cracovia*, appointed to collect the Votes, cry'd out aloud, *Let every Man give his Vote*. Prince *Lubomirsky* anſwered firſt, *Vivat Rex* AUGUSTUS *Tertius*; the Biſhop of *Cujavia* ſeconded him, whom the reſt followed unanimouſly; upon which the Staroſt *Linowsky* was immediately diſpatch'd from the whole Body to the new King, at *Dreſden*.

LONDON *Oct.* 30.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arriv'd at Hampton-Court from Mr. Finch, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, with certain Advice that their High-Mightineſſes the States General, had declar'd for the Emperor of Germany.

We have an Account from Holland, that all manner of Merchandize is grown conſiderable dearer there ſince the War has been declar'd between France and the Emperor, that the Price of Geneva in particular is advanc'd 20 Florins, or 2 l. Sterling, in every Piece; and that the City of Amſterdam alone, on account of the ſaid Riſe of Goods, reckons herſelf worth eight Millions, i. e. 800,000 l. Sterling, more now than ſhe was a Fortnight ago.

There is Advice that the Governor of Fort Kehl died in the Night the 30th Inſt. N. S. of the Wounds he received during the Siege.

CHARLESTOWN *Febr.* 9.

A private Letter from London dated *Nov.* 2. 1733. to a Gentleman in this Town mentions, That "the Parliament "is fix'd to meet on the 17th of *January*, againſt which "time it will be determin'd, whether we ſhall have War "or Peace, but the firſt is moſtly apprehended.

PRICES of the following GOODS.

Rice 55 s. to 5 l. per Hund. Pitch 52 s. 6 d. to 55 s. per Bar. Tar 40 s. to 45. per Bar. Turpentine 22 s. to 25. per Hund. Skins 19 s. 6 d. to 20. s. per Pound. Wine 70 l. per Pipe. Indian Corn 12 s. per Buſhel. Staves 14 to 15 l. per Thouſand. Flour 4 l. to to 4 l. 10 s. per Hund. Brown Bread 4. l. Middl. ditto 4 l. 15 s. to 5 l. White 6 l. 10 s. Milk Biſket 10 l. Barbadoes Rum 12 s. 2 d. per Hogſh. Antigua ditto 12 s. 6d. Jamaica ditto 13 s. 9 d. per Hogſh. Melaſſes 6 s. 3 d. per Hogſh. Salt 12 s. 6 d. per Buſhel.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charleſtown,

Entred inwards.

Ship Alicant, Wm. Bodman from Lisbon.
Scooner George & Eliz. Wm. Hinckley, from Boſton.
Sloop Lydia, John Goodwin from Philadelphia.

Entred out.

Ship Kingſtone, J. Barker for Lisbon.
Ship Alicant, Wm. Bodman for Pool.
Snow Londonderry, J. Killpatrick for Falmouth.
Sloop Midnight, Tho Barnes for New York.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Experiment, Th. Bruce for Dover.
Sloop Envy, Paul Paynter for Barbados.
Brigt. Bedford, Wm. Potter for Topſham.
Sloop Swallow, Edw. Barker for Winyaw.
Brigt. Prince Fredrick, Joſ. Willſon for Plymouth.
Sloop Happy, Wm. Hallon for Philadelphia.
Sloop Virgin Adv. J. Pollard for Providence.
Snow Jerviswood, Tho. Bailie for Cape Fear.
Brigt. Jamaica Pacquiet, Jacobus Kierſted for N. York.
Brigt. Drake, Eleazer Johnſon to Boſton.
Ship Hope, Daniel Reed to Cowes.
Ship John & Edmd. John Collin to dito.

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1733.

Rice 9,649 Barrels Pitch 8,772. Tar 2,589. Turpentine 1,247. Whereof 4,086 Barrels of Rice for FOREIGN MARKETS.

Veſſels entred inwards ſince Chriſtmas 1733, Number 43.

Advertiſements.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor wants an Overſeer to manage his Plantation of Silk-Hope, and will talk with any Perſon who has Experience in Carolina Planting Affairs, and can be well recommended.

ALEXdr. PARRIS *Treaſurer* gives Notice, Whereas there is ſeveral Defaulters which have not paid their laſt Years Tax, amounting to upwards of Eight Thouſand Pounds, the Want of which Money being a vaſt Prejudice to thoſe Perſons to whom it was to be paid, therefore Executions will be iſſued out on the 15th Inſtant, againſt all the Defaulters without any reſpect to Perſons.

To be ſold by Nathanael Nichols one Hundred Acres of Land on *John's Iſland*, butting and bounding on *Froſt-Creek*. Enquire of Chriſtopher Smith on the Bay in Charles Town and know further.

RUN away the 29th paſt a Negro Man named *Briſtol*, by Trade a Cooper, having on Two Jackets, one Green and one Blew, a red Cap and Hat with a pair of white Indian Boots. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, and brings him back, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward paid by *Richard Hill.*

SAMUEL HOLMES of Charleſtown *Bricklayer* undertakes and performes in workmanlike manner all ſorts of Brickwork and Plaſtering at reaſonable Rates: He likewiſe if required draws Draughts of Houſes, and meaſures and values all ſorts of Workmanſhip in Houſes or Buildings.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Hon^ble. *John Fenwicke* Eſq; and Company, are deſired to pay in the Intereſt-Money that will become due on their reſpective Bonds, in March next, at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Lloyd*, in Charles Town, ſome time between the 9th and 25th of the ſaid Month.

And in caſe any of the Perſons ſo indebted, or their Sureties, are dead or gone out of this Province, it is expected that the Executors or Adminiſtrators of the deceaſed, or others concerned to pay ſuch Bond or Bonds do punctually diſcharge the ſame, within the aforeſaid time, or give in new Security.

Charles Town Febr. 8. 1733. THO. LAMBOLL.

To be Let or SOLD an Iſland oppoſite to Charles Town commonly call'd Hog-Iſland, being a very convenient Situation for a carrying Wharfe and for a Ferry. The Creeks round it affording perfect ſecurity for Boats and Periaguas in the moſt ſtormy Weather: as the Main-Creeks doth for Ships of the greateſt Draught; and they abound with ſuch a continual plenty of Fiſh.